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# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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## NEW CONVEYOR SYSTEM TO REPLACE OLD TUBES

For 38 years books have been sent each day between the Library of Congress Building and the Thomas Jefferson Building in large pneumatic tubes to accommodate readers in the reading rooms in either building. The constant use of the system, however, has had its toll: the original carriers have been replaced many times and now must be custom made in the sheet metal shop by staff of the Architect of the Capitol; the walls of the brass tubing have been worn thin and are in danger of rupture; and the controls are not always reliable. The system has reached its retirement age.

Within the next year, the pneumatic delivery system will be replaced by a new mechanical conveyor system that will be linked to the conveyors being installed in the Madison Building. During this period, there will be inconvenience to staff and Library users as the old system is removed and the new put in place. In mid-September the contractors began work in the north control rooms of the Jefferson Building bookstacks, and this work will be followed by the construction of a new conveyor housing on the fifth floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building in the room now used for the Science Reading Room. In November and December the contractor will proceed to remove the pneumatic tubes in the tunnel between the two buildings, in the cellar and ground floor of

*(Continued on next page)*

The sixth in a series of articles on **Change at the Library of Congress** by Charles A. Goodrum, director, Office of Planning and Development, appears as Appendix I in this issue.

## HUNGARIAN POETS, DANIEL HOFFMAN, AND WILLIAM JAY SMITH TO READ

Four visiting Hungarian poets will read in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, October 31 at 8 p.m., in a program sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Ferenc Juhász, Amy Károlyi, István Vas, and Sándor Weöres will read in Hungarian from their work and that of other Hungarian poets. Miklós Vajda, editor of *The New Hungarian Quarterly*, will introduce the poets. Daniel Hoffman and William Jay Smith, former consultants in poetry to the Library of Congress, will read their own translations and translations by other American, British, and Canadian poets. No tickets will be required.

Ferenc Juhász was born in 1928 in Bia, a village near Budapest, and attended the University of Budapest for a few terms in the 1940s as a member of the People's College Movement. He worked for many years as a reader at a Budapest publishing house and as contributing editor to the magazine *Új Írás (New Writing)*, of which he is now the editor. He has

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## NEW CONVEYOR SYSTEM

*(Continued from front page)*

the Library Building, and in the control room in the octagon. Replacement of the pneumatic system by new conveyors will occur in the early months of 1978, as well as the renovation of the existing south conveyor in the Jefferson Building. Testing of the entire system will begin in the spring of 1978, with the new conveyor expected to be in use by summer.

Service to users of the reading rooms will continue throughout the construction period, although delays may occur during periods of peak demands. Readers may find service least affected if they use the reading room in the building in which the collections of their principal interest are located. Reading room staff can advise readers about such locations.

Although these interruptions to service are regretted, the Library anticipates a more efficient system as the result of the new conveyors. The system will be more reliable and will eliminate the double handling of books in the Jefferson Building.

When the Madison Building is completed, all three Library buildings on Capitol Hill will be linked by a uniform book delivery system.

## JOHN GRAHAM TO JOIN JUILLIARD FOR ALL-MOZART PROGRAM

The Juilliard String Quartet and guest artist John Graham, viola, will perform two concerts of chamber music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart on Thursday and Friday evenings, November 3 and 4. The concerts are sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Graham has served as violist in various chamber ensembles, including the Beaux Arts Quartet, the Galimir Quartet, the Speculum Musicae, and the New York Chamber Ensemble. He has performed at the Library of Congress many times, most recently participating in a similar all-Mozart program with the Juilliard String Quartet last April.

For this pair of concerts, the Juilliard String Quartet (Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violins; Samuel Rhodes, viola; and Joel Krosnick, violoncello) and Mr. Graham will perform the following works by Mozart: Quintet in C minor, K. 406; Quartet in F major, K. 590; and Quintet in E flat major, K. 614.

Both concerts will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St., N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m., Monday October 31. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

## ALA TO FORMULATE STANDARDS FOR BLIND, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED SERVICES

The Library of Congress has awarded a contract to The American Library Association to formulate standards for library services to blind and physically handicapped individuals.

The Health and Rehabilitative Library Services Division, ALA, has agreed to develop standards for library services which are provided to blind and physi-

cally handicapped individuals by regional, subregional, state, public, school, academic, and institutional libraries. Also included in the project are standards for organizations and agencies that are developing and maintaining print collections about visual and physical handicaps.

A committee made up of members of the American Library Association's Health and Rehabilitative Library Services Division, Blind and Physically Handicapped Section, will formulate the standards. The committee members will meet during the Annual Conference and Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association and at additional times deemed necessary by the committee and the project director, Katherine Prescott, recently retired head of the Cleveland, Ohio, Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The standards will take into account administration, staffing, resource development, services and activities, public relations, and physical facilities.

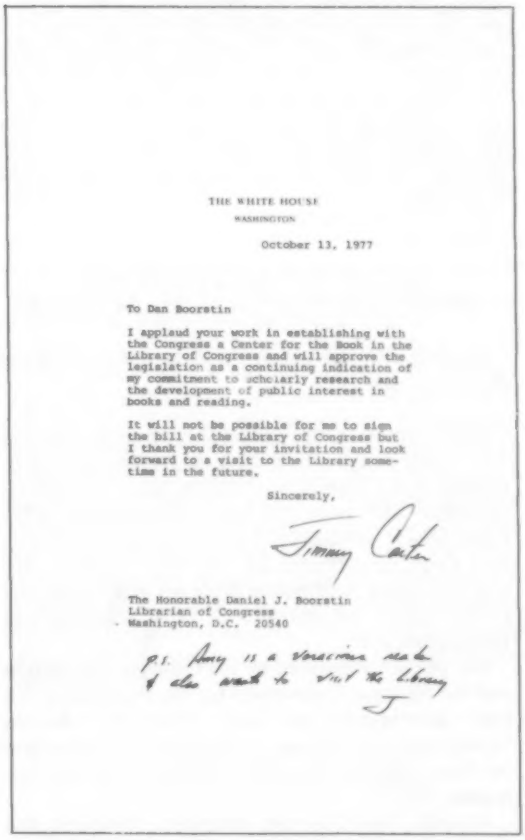
The standards for services to the blind and physically handicapped individuals will be published in 1979, following their official adoption by the American Library Association. The published standards will be sold as a regular publication of the ALA.

## LC/GW PH. D. PROGRAM BEGINS TENTH YEAR

The Library of Congress-George Washington University affiliated doctoral program in American Civilization began its tenth year on September 7, when the first fall semester session of American Civilization 255: Americana in the Library of Congress was held in the Wilson Room. The seminar, a prerequisite course in the program, is taught by John Y. Cole, Office of Planning and Development, with assistance from subject specialists from throughout the Library. Twelve students are enrolled.

The affiliated program is designed to add depth and variety to the traditional study of American civilization and to encourage the development of scholarly administrators in research libraries. Its overall emphasis is on using the collections of the Library of Congress to create new combinations of interests that will produce original research. Courses are offered both at the Library and at the university. In addition to the seminar, which meets weekly, arrangements may be made for reading courses with Library of Congress specialists and for supervised dissertation research. A master's degree or the equivalent is a prerequisite for admission; students who successfully complete all requirements are awarded a Ph. D. in American Civilization from George Washington University. Robert H. Walker, professor of American Civilization at George Washington University is the university coordinator. Mr. Cole is the Library's coordinator.

## CARTER SIGNS CENTER FOR THE BOOK INTO LAW



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1977

To Dan Boorstin

I applaud your work in establishing with the Congress a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and will approve the legislation as a continuing indication of my commitment to scholarly research and the development of public interest in books and reading.

It will not be possible for me to sign the bill at the Library of Congress but I thank you for your invitation and look forward to a visit to the Library sometime in the future.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter

The Honorable Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

P.L. Amy is a voracious reader & also wants to visit the Library

J

*President Carter signed a bill into law on October 13 to establish a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress (P.L. 95-129). The President made known his intention to support the bill in a letter to The Librarian reproduced above. The Center, to be supported through private funds, will study the history and future prospects of the book and the role of the book in civilization. The Center will also promote books and reading.*

The seminar, which is held every other year, introduces participants to the Library's research collections, emphasizing the manuscript, map, motion picture, music, prints and photographs, and rare book collections. The 1977-78 seminar is organized around the theme "The Federal Government and the Arts" and draws on guest speakers from the Washington area as well as Library of Congress specialists. The focus during the first semester is on the Federal Arts Projects of the Works Progress Administration (1935-39).

## RLG/LC PROJECT PROVIDES ON-LINE ACCESS TO LC MARC DATA

Reprinted from *The Research Libraries Group Newsletter*, No. 1, September 1977

Staff members at the Columbia University Libraries for several months now have had direct access to records in the Library of Congress MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) data base. CRT terminals in the [Columbia's] Bibliographic Searching and Cataloging with Copy departments are now in daily use to display cataloging information retrieved over leased telephone lines connected to LC's computer in Washington, D.C.

The project, supported by the Carnegie Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is a joint development of RLG [Research Libraries Group] and the Library of Congress. It inaugurates the first computer-to-computer access to LC's bibliographic data.

Actually, the Columbia terminals, including one now at the Law School library, are connected to the computer at the New York Public Library; development by NYPL staff has allowed their computer to communicate with the LC computer. Additional RLG terminals have also been installed at NYPL to take advantage of the connection, and terminals could be installed at Harvard and Yale libraries as the project proceeds.

The project provides RLG libraries with some of the facilities that have long been available to staff members within LC. The MARC on-line data base of more than 750,000 Roman-alphabet monograph records may be searched using LC card number, and author/title key or a title key.

At first, RLG staff members were able only to display records on the screen and to print the screen image on printers attached to the terminals. By the end of this summer the records found will be stored locally in the NYPL computer and may be modified for use in producing catalog card sets for the retrieving library.

**Uses at Columbia**

One of Columbia's first two terminals (several more have since arrived) has been located in the Cataloging with Copy department headed by Gail Persky. From the beginning the terminal has been used more than was initially expected. One extensive use has been to verify CIP information. The changes that formerly occurred when CIP data on temporary catalog slips was converted to permanent cataloging have been almost entirely eliminated. Almost all of the books sent to [this] department with CIP data already have permanent records in the LC data base. Thus, the temporary records can now be made to conform to the permanent cataloging information so that changes do not have to be made when the permanent cards actually arrive from LC.

Another common use of the terminal by the Cataloging with Copy department is to ascertain information on LC's uniform title practice. This data is included in the LC record though it is not on the printed cards. For example, when a recent "Morte D'Arthur" arrived, LC's practice was determined to be "Morte Arthure." The terminal is also used to reduce the Columbia PL-480 backlog by using it to search the LC data base for copy.

The second of the two early terminals has been in the Bibliographic Searching department, where its main use is in acquisition searching to establish the main entry for items searched. In one early sample, 16 out of 20 art books were found on the data base. A later check against the depository file (the previously-used source) showed that records for 13 of these 16 found titles had not yet been received, demonstrating the increased speed of processing the new system can make possible. Joan Jackson, head of the department, intends her staff to search all in-scope titles using the LC data base in order to avoid searching the depository file.

In addition to these departments, other Columbia staff are also being trained to use the terminals and have already found them productive. Bibliographers and reference staff, for example, have made use of the system for verification of entries and call numbers.

Terminal users at Harvard and Yale, now using OCLC, will be already familiar with these uses of an on-line searching system. The present "window into LC" offers the added potential of greater timeliness, and of eventually broader access to LC data.

The MARC on-line data base at the Library of Congress now consists of over 750,000 records for monographs, with over 550 additions and 150 updates made daily. English-language books have been entered since 1969 at the rate of about 90,000 titles annually. French, German, Italian and Romanian titles have been added in succeeding years. As of this year all of LC's Roman-alphabet monograph cataloging is being entered into the data base which is now accessible by RGL.

**Future Development**

This joint RLG/LC project has always been intended as RLG's first step toward development of its own on-line bibliographic control system. One of its original goals was to test the economic and technical feasibility of direct, on-line computer-to-computer access to a remote data base of machine-readable bibliographic records. This mode of access never had been attempted before. It can now be said that, within the objectives of the project, the system works and works very well. Remote inquiries can be accepted and responded to by the slightly modified system at the Library of Congress, and response time has been very satisfactory.

Measurement of matters such as response time is so far subjective, but another part of the project is the systematic collection of statistics to describe the traffic between the computers and to the RLG terminals. Information on the average number of queries required to resolve a search; on response times; on queuing problems caused by mutual interference of multiple terminals contending for a few communication lines; and on other similar technical matters will be reported at the project's conclusion. [The project will also provide data on the trade-off in terms of economies and efficiencies between communications through computer-to-computer links and data storage, i.e., obtaining all MARC records through the tape-based MARC distribution service and storing such records indefinitely.] This will provide a body of data not before available, and likely to be of use to library network planners nationally.

The project will also soon allow the creation of machine-readable cataloging records which will be accessible by other members using the system. These records eventually can be merged with the book-catalog records of NYPL, and with the OCLC records created by the Harvard and Yale University Libraries, to form the initial RLG cataloging data base.

In the near future, the Library of Congress may allow enhanced access to its data. Thus, access may be available to LC's serial and in-process files, and by means of additional access points (such as ISBN, and personal and corporate name keys). The Register of Additional Locations is already on-line at LC, and may soon be available externally as well.

The Library of Congress has already initiated further planning based on the RLG/LC project. In part, this is in response to a study funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, in cooperation with LC, which began about the same time as did RLG/LC project planning in late 1975. The study, carried out by Lawrence Buckland, examined LC's plans for its National Bibliographic Service in the light of requirements expressed by a cross-section of the nation's libraries. The requirement given highest priority by these libraries was for remote access on-line to LC's files with computer-to-computer transmission of requested records.

Thus, the RLG/LC project has become a highly visible prototype for other libraries and networks interested in this mode of access. To coordinate their efforts, early this year the Network Technical Architecture Group was established, with representatives from RLG, BALLOTS, OCLC, the University of Chicago and other present and potential network centers. One of its first tasks has been to work with LC's Network Development Office under the direction of Henriette Avram to plan for other network connections to the LC data base in the way begun by RLG at Columbia University. It is also developing plans for interconnection among the network centers themselves.

## LC PROPOSES TO DROP HYPHENATION ON CARDS

With the production of printed cards from MARC tapes and the expansion of MARC input to all roman-alphabet languages, the incidence of incorrect word division has increased. The programs for the photocomposition of printed listings contain instructions for the hyphenation of English only. Although hyphenation could be added for other languages (at great expense), the mixture of languages on bibliographic records means that incorrect word division would still appear. The Library of Congress is proposing, therefore, to discontinue hyphenation—and consequently right justification—on its printed cards and in its book catalogs prepared from machine-readable records. Comments which the library community may wish to make on this proposal should be addressed to Lucia J. Rather, assistant director

(cataloging), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, by December 31.

## HUNGARIAN POETS

*(Continued from front page)*

written over 12 books of poetry which have recently been collected in two volumes entitled *A mindenség szerelme* (Love for the Universe), 1946-1970: Volume I, *A szarvassá változott fiú* (The Boy Changed into a Stag) (1971); and Volume II, *A titkok kapuja* (The Gate of Secrets) (1972). His collected prose writings also appeared in two volumes. A more recent book of his poetry is *A megváltó aranykard* (The Redeeming Golden Sword) (1973). Two books of his poetry have been published in English translation: *The Boy Changed into a Stag, Selected Poems 1949-1967* (1970), translated by Kenneth McRobbie and Ilona Duczynska; and *Sándor Weöres-Ferenc Juhász: Selected Poems* (1970), in which Mr. Juhász's poems are translated by David Wevill.

Amy Károlyi was born in 1909 in Budapest. She has written several volumes of nursery rhymes, the lyrics for an opera based on a tale by Hans Christian Andersen, and translations of the works of Emily Dickinson. The most recent of her six books of poetry is *Pakli kártya* (Pack of Cards) (1975). She is married to Sándor Weöres.

István Vas, born in 1910 in Budapest, studied at a business academy in Vienna and returned to Budapest in 1929, where he held various clerical positions before World War II. Since 1946, he has been an editor at a publishing house. A two-volume edition of his collected poems, *Mit akar ez az egy ember?* (What Does This Single Man Want?), appeared in 1970. His most recent collection of poetry, *Önarckép a hetvenes évekből* (Self-Portrait from the Seventies), was published in 1975. He has also written an autobiography and a volume of collected essays and criticism. His major translations include plays by Shakespeare, Molière, O'Neill; novels by Thackeray; and a volume of lyrical poems, classical and modern, from many languages.

Sándor Weöres was born in 1913 in Szombathely, a town in Western Hungary. He received a doctorate in philosophy and aesthetics at the University of Pécs. From 1941 to 1950 he worked as a librarian in the cities of Pécs, Székesfehérvár, and Budapest. Since 1951 he has been living in Budapest and devoting himself to writing. He published his first poems at the age of 14, and his first volume of poetry in 1934. His collected works appeared in three volumes in 1975, containing the complete poems, prose poems, narratives, verse plays, nursery rhymes, and his doctoral dissertation *"A vers születése"* ("The Birth of the Poem"). His translations, also collected in three volumes, include works by Shakespeare, Rustaveli, Shevchenko, Mallarmé, folk poetry, and poetry from Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, and the Orient. A selection of his poetry was published as *Sándor Weöres-Ferenc Juhász: Selected Poems* (1970), in which Mr. Weöres's poems are translated by Edwin Morgan. He is married to Amy Károlyi.

Miklós Vajda was born in Budapest in 1931 and studied English and Hungarian at the University of Budapest. In addition to his years in publishing, he has worked as a critic and journalist and has translated many works by English, American, and German authors. He is literary editor of *The New Hungarian Quarterly*, an English-language magazine published in Budapest, and of *Modern Hungarian Poetry* (1977), an anthology of the work of many Hungarian poets, including the four poets participating in this program.

Poets Daniel Hoffman and William Jay Smith are experienced translators of Hungarian poetry. Daniel Hoffman, who is professor of English at Swarthmore College, has written several books of poetry, including *The Center of Attention* (1974) and *Able Was I Ere I Saw Elba: Selected Poems, 1954-1974* (1977), as well as several works of criticism. He served as the Library's consultant in poetry for 1973-74. William Jay Smith's books of poetry include *The Tin Can and Other Poems* (1966) and *New and Selected Poems* (1970), and he has written poetry for children and books of criticism, the most recent of which is *The Streaks of the Tulip: Selected Criticism* (1972). He was consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress for 1968-70.

# STAFF NEWS

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

**Appointments:** Janet Bullock, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS C, 4957; Margaret Chandler, auditor, GS-12, Audit, 4887; Daphne Hawkins, cataloger, GS-7, Cop Cat, 4862; Michelle McAdams, clerk-typist, GT-2, Photodup, 7-500; Veronica McManus, arranger-filer, GS-3, Cat Publ, 4-500; Brewster Peabody, assistant head, GS-11, E&G, 4825, Donald Pyles, arranger-filer, GS-3, Cat Publ, 4-500; Joan Robinson, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Serv, OP 7-200; Russell Ross, research analyst, GS-9, FRD, 4784; Wayne Symonds, cataloger, GS-7, DBPH, 4847.

*The American Folklife Center co-sponsored a Conference on Folk Culture in Texas at the Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio on September 30 and October 1. (See LC* Information Bulletin, *October 14, pp. 708-709.) Above left, Alan Jabbour, director of the center, confers with (left to right) Jack Maguire, executive director, Institute of Texan Cultures; Edward B. Danson, trustee, American Folklife Center; and Joe Graham, folklorist, Institute of Texan Cultures. Above, Nancy Hanks, former chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, addresses the conference at the Institute of Texan Cultures, pictured at left.*

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**Temporary Appointments:** Ida Knieff, library aid, GS-1, G&M, NP; Anna Patijn, legal specialist, GS-12, LL Eur, NP; Charlene Randolph, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Serv, NP.

**Reappointments:** Arletha Baldwin, card preparation clerk, GT-3, NUCPP, 4913; Oteria Bell, assistant supervisor searching unit, GS-9, Cat Publ, 4964; Kurt Beske, bibliographer, GS-9, CRS L, 4987; Caroline Furness, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS E, 4957.

**Temporary Reappointment:** Katherine Dickson, librarian, GS-11, DBPH, NP.

**Promotions:** Ginean Brower, to correspondence unit supervisor, GS-6, Cop Exam, 4942; Shelena Brown, to clerk-typist, GT-4, Photodup, 5008; Ernest Burton, to processing assistant, GS-5, Ord, 4802; Dominique Carr, to records clerk, GS-6, CS, 5003; Lisa Finch, to assistant correspondence clerk, GT-4, Photodup, 5007; Mary Greenfield, to assistant unit supervisor, GS-10, Subj Cat, 5014; Mary Hollingsworth, to assistant correspondence clerk, GT-4, Photodup, 5007; Charlotte Houtz, to assistant correspondence clerk, GT-4, Photodup, 5007; Samuel James, to assistant supervisor, GS-10, CDS, 4967; Elizabeth McIntosh, to card copy editor, GT-5, NUCPP, 4917; Marian Price, to card copy editor, GT-5, NUCPP, 4917; Norman Saunders, to senior research analyst, GS-12, FRD, 4836; Jo Jean Stern, to assistant film editor, GT-4, Photodup, 4978; Frances Steverson, NUCPP, to library technician, GS-5, SR&B, 4926; Lawrence Taylor, to reviser, GS-8, CDS, 4965; Edward Wolski, to senior research analyst, GS-12, FRD, 4835.

**Transfers:** Donna Boyden, Cop Serv, to correspondence clerk, GS-3, Cop Exam, 4882; Michael McClure, Photodup, to peripheral equipment operator, GS-4, ISO, 5039; Judy McDermott, DC, to assistant program manager, GS-12, Cat Publ, 4878; Eleni Zolas, GR&B, to cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 4863, 4487 & 4127.

**Resignations:** Arnold Downs, P&P; Charles Hillis, CRS L; Nathaniel J. Lee, Jr., Cat Mgmt.

## STAFF ACTIVITIES

An article, "Early American Diplomacy: A Reappraisal," by **James H. Hutson**, coordinator of the

American Revolution Bicentennial Office, published in *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (July, 1976), has been reprinted a second time in Lawrence S. Kaplan, ed., *The American Revolution and A Candid World* (Kent, Ohio, Kent State University Press, 1977), pp. 40-68. The article was first reprinted in *Diplomatic History,* I (winter, 1977), pp. 1-19.

**David Littlefield's** jazz band, the Sheiks of Dixie, represented the Potomac River Jazz Club at the College Park Fall Festival on October 1. The band played a selection of standard tunes from the 1920s and 30s. Mr. Littlefield, Near East specialist in the Subject Cataloging Division (ext. 6057), would like to hear from LC employees interested in playing or listening to traditional jazz and swing at lunch hour, and in forming an LC Jazz Club.

**Marlene Morrisey,** special assistant to the Register of Copyright, spoke on "The Reality of Revision: Some Significant Aspects of the New Copyright Law" on September 27 at the Baker & Taylor New Books Showcase in Atlanta, Ga.

## ACTIVITIES OF FORMER STAFF MEMBER

**Edward N. Waters,** former chief of the Music Division, received a University Citation to Alumni from the University of Rochester on October 7. Mr. Waters was the first person to receive a graduate degree in musicology from the University of Rochester's Eastman School of Music.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Helen Schmierer,** assistant systems librarian and library systems analyst at the University of Chicago, has accepted a contract with the Library of Congress to prepare within the next six months drafts of agreements or manuals specifying the bibliographic and machine-input conventions for monographs and for name authorities to be followed in on-line cooperative cataloging ventures involving LC and outside libraries or centers. As LC moves closer toward achieving the network and systems capabilities for remote on-line access, and on-line or tape input of data to LC's system from non-LC sources, agreements/manuals are essential to ensure high and uniform standards of data quality.

Helen Schmierer was on the Library of Congress staff from 1965 to 1967. She subsequently went to the University of Chicago, where she has played an important role in the development of the Library Data Management System. She has had wide experience with the MARC formats, and more specifically with the problems of decentralized input, having represented her institution in the COMARC project designed to test the feasibility of outside-library conversion of LC cataloging source data into MARC.

The Seventh Annual **LC Employee Art & Crafts Show** will be held December 12-26 this year. All work must be original and fall in one of four categories: Fine Arts (paintings, watercolors, drawings, and prints), Creative Photography, Stitchery (needlepoint, wall hangings), or Mixed Media (metal, wood, ceramics, stained glass, etc.). The deadline for entries is November 15. Forms are available from Cheryl Mobley (ext. 5700) or Nancy Radford (ext. 6584).

**Elliott Carroll,** executive assistant to the Architect of the Capitol, will speak Thursday, October 27, on the future space needs of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Library of Congress. The program will begin at 11:45 a.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium, and will be sponsored by the Library of Congress Professional Association.

Questions on staff parking, expansion of the Library when the Madison Building becomes crowded, etc., will be entertained. Some copies of the 159 page report, "Toward a Master Plan for the United States Capitol", published in September by the Architect of the Capitol, will be available at the door or may be obtained from the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

*Library of Congress Name Headings With References.* ISSN 0093-0563. April-June 1977. (322 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20541 for $62.50 for three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

*Music: A MARC Format,* 1976. Addendum No. 1. August 1977. (8 p.) Specifies corrections to typographical errors, changes to already defined data elements, and the addition of fields already defined in other formats.

*National Union Catalog.* ISSN 0028-0348. April-June 1977. Part 1: A-Gilbert, Marion (xxxiv, 984 p.) Part 2: Gilbert, Martin-North Atlantic (1,022 p.) Part 3: North Australian-Z (1,406 p.) Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $850 for the nine monthly issues, and three quarterly cumulations.

*National Union Catalog.* ISSN 0028-0348. August 1977. (xxxiv, 433 p.) Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $850 for the nine monthly issues, and three quarterly cumulations.

*Serials: A MARC Format,* 2d ed. 1974. Addendum No. 11. July 1977. (3 p.) Specifies changes to already defined data elements and the addition of a new variable field.

**Library of Congress Regulations:** No. 1918 (August 31) provided current standard abbreviations and symbols for organizational units of the Library; No. 2026 (August 31) amended page 4 to allow The Librarian to select unilaterally an individual as the umpire, pending the filling of a vacancy; No. 1618 (September 12) deleted reference to the assistant director for Management Services, since that position has been abolished; No. 1614-2, page 2 (September 14) was amended to include the exhibits officer as having contracting authority when making agreements for loans of exhibits; No. 818-23 (September 15) reflected the current format of the regulations; No. 1517-2 (September 16) designated the Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies as the responsible officer concerning gifts and bequests to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the Library and reflected the Board's decision to make The Librarian of Congress its chairman; No. 515 (September 19) clarified the Library's policies and methods governing the disposal of materials not needed for its collections; No. 917 (September 19) was amended to state that materials selected from the surplus duplicates collections in the Exchange and Gift Division shall be lent only for Congressional use; No. 515-3 and 415-3, Suppl. 1 (September 19) were cancelled; No. 1013 (September 30) redefined the Library's policy and procedures with respect to the use and custody of microform negatives.

**Special Announcements:** No. 856 (September 7) extended the service of Frederick U. Reel as umpire; No. 856 (September 8) invited staff members to attend a lecture entitled "In the Wake of the Printing Press" given by Elizabeth L. Eisenstein on September 23; No. 858 (September 16) announced holiday schedules for Columbus Day and Veterans Day; No. 859 (September 20) announced the appointment of Susan B. Aramayo as chief, Licensing Division, Copyright Office; No. 860 (September 21)advised the staff on street parking restrictions; No. 861 (September 22) gave the current membership of the Incentive Awards Committee; No. 862 (September 22) announced the appointment of Dorothy J. Glasby as CONSER Coordinator, Serial Record Division; No. 863 (September 23) reported on the Affirmative Action Plan for Fiscal Year 1978; No. 864 (September 27) concerned the building evacuation drill to be held during the week of October 3.

**Press Releases:** No. 77-91 (September 7) Hobbs Sisters and Bob Goff to Play at LC; No. 77-92 (September 12) Library of Congress and National Library of Brazil Establish Exchange Program for Microfilm of Brazilian Newspapers; No. 77-93 (September 15) Three Composers Awarded Commissions by Serge Koussevitzky Foundation in the Library of Congress; No. 77-94 (September 16) Elizabeth Eisenstein to Lecture on Impact of Printing at Library of Congress on September 23; No. 77-95 (September 16) Library of Congress Publishes Summary of Major Activities for 1976; No. 77-96 (September 19) Revival of Federal Theatre Project Plays Will be Held at Library of Congress in October; No. 77-97 Press Advisory; No. 77-98 (September 27) Robert Chartrand Named Senior Specialist in Information Sciences at Library of Congress; No. 77-99 (September 28) Conference on Folk Culture in Texas Sponsored by American Folklife Center in San Antonio.

## NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### American Political Science Association Annual Meeting

The American Political Science Association (APSA) held its 73rd Annual Meeting at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on September 1-4. Approximately 3,000 political scientists were in attendance. Several unaffiliated organizations such as the Asian Political Scientists Group, British Politics Group, Caucus For a New Political Science, and the Women's Caucus For Political Science, met simultaneously with the APSA.

Topics covered in panels, roundtables, and prepared papers ranged from the relation of the political philosophies of Plato and Aristotle to China after Mao. There was special interest in the presidential election of 1976 and at a plenary evening session representatives from the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan presented some of the results of an exhaustive analysis of the election. Other panels were concerned with the presidential primaries, the debates, and reform of the electoral college. At a second plenary session Alice Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, explained the background, function, and problems of her office.

Decisions of the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts in such sensitive areas as school busing and defendants' rights continued to be of high

interest to political scientists, as did executive-legislative relations and the influence of presidential advisers and campaign finances. Panels on United States relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China reflected the dominant interests in the field of international politics.

The presidential address, entitled Federalism, Nationalism, and Democracy in America, was delivered by Samuel H. Beer of Harvard University. President-elect of the Association is John C. Wahlke of the University of Iowa. The 1978 meeting will be in New York City. [*Paul T. Heffron*]

**New England Technical Services Librarians Section Meeting**

Members of the New England Regional Technical Services group held a program meeting on September 26 at Sturbridge, Mass. on the impact of LC's cataloging automation plans on its services to libraries. David G. Remington, chief of LC's Cataloging Distribution Service, outlined in a slide-lecture the Library's automation plans, suggesting their possible impact on the distribution of cataloging data and the publication of the *National Union Catalog* and other LC publications. He also reviewed the announced changes in cataloging and their effect on libraries use of LC catalog data.

Richard J. Talbot, director of libraries, University of Massachusetts, and Nancy Peace, assistant professor, Simmons College, School of Library Science, served as reactor panelists and coordinated a number of questions from the overflow audience. Some of the general concerns expressed included:

–the need for as much advance "environmental impact" information as possible from LC, especially projections of the specific nature, volume, and schedule of changes which would affect catalog management decisions in individual libraries

–the need for studies and reports of experience on the use of on-line and microform catalogs

–the need to re-examine the nature of the library catalog to take the fullest advantage of each of its forms: card, book, microform, and on-line

–the need for more systematic communication between library management and staff, between technical and public services staff, and between the library and its users to assure that transition is effectively coordinated from sole reliance on card catalogs to the full array of forms possible with an automated catalog. [*David G. Remington*]

APPOINTMENTS

**Neal Edgar**, formerly serials librarian at the Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio is now research librarian. The Serials Department has been phased out with its functions transferred to other areas of the library.

AWARDS AND GRANTS

**Eugene Garfield**, founder and president of the Institute for Scientific Information, has received the 1977 Hall of Fame Award from the Information Industry Association. The award was presented at the association's annual meeting on October 5-7.

Mr. Garfield started the Institute 16 years ago. It has since developed into a multinational corporation which supplies a wide variety of information services to researchers, educators, librarians, and information specialists.

The **Hampton Institute** has received a $52,500 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to collect and organize the archives of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library. Included in the collections are hitherto inaccessible minutes, diaries, reports, letters, documents, and other materials concerning such notables as Hampton Institute founder Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, trustee Robert C. Ogden, and illustrious graduate Booker T. Washington.

COURSES AND CONFERENCES

The **University of Pittsburgh** Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences will hold its fifth national training institute for professional librarians February 13 through March 3, 1978. The institute will train librarians to develop an up-to-date, low-cost career resources center for adult citizens in public libraries. Further information is available from Sara Fine, GSLIS, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260.

"Achieving Organizational Objectives: The Role of the Information Manger" is the theme for the Second Annual National Information Conference and Exposition (NICE II), to be held April 17-19, 1978 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The conference is designed to provide information managers in industry, government, and education with tools, guidelines, case studies, and product information. Additional information is available from the Information Industry Association, 4720 Montgomery Lane, Suite 904, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

# APPENDIX I

## CHANGE AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*by Charles A. Goodrum*
*Office of Planning and Development*

The past two weeks we've been looking for the reasons for the not-on-shelf problem at the Library of Congress. Last week we noted the "good" reasons: a very great number of people find a very great number of the books, documents, and magazines they need at the Library of Congress–over a million five hundred thousand borrowings last year. And when a book is in use, it is not on shelf.

But, regrettably, there are "bad" reasons as well–breakdowns in the skills of librarianship and information retrieval.

Before you go into shock about the next statistics, let me place them in a frame for you. Everything the Library does is done to the tenth power. Because of its enormous size and really great age, as far as libraries go, the simplest problem is magnified to gargantuan size. There are 21,000,000 cards in the main catalog. If filers make only one error in a thousand cards filed, 21,000 books are that much harder to retrieve. In fact "one percent error" is common in most environments (to catch that one percent you have to spend a staggering amount of time and money). If card filing were to accept one card out of a hundred misfiled, 210,000 books would appear to be "missing"–e.g. you look for that book by its author and it would appear the Library does not have it. Et cetera. (You say, wouldn't it be just a few cards one side or the other? Sometimes. But, since many trays hold hundreds of cards with "almost" the same name or government agency as the heading, the misfile can easily be hundreds–even thousands–of cards away and still be "only a little off.")

So how does size affect the not-on-shelf problem? Let's consider the books sitting on shelves in the stacks:

**Wrong Numbers**

Last year the Collections Maintenance Office serviced (re-sorted, straightened out) the books labelled T1 through TL 399. They discovered nearly 2,000 "lost" volumes; 75 percent of the 2,000 had the incorrect call number written on the back of the title page, and 25 percent were mislabelled–the number on the spine differed from the call number on the printed cards which the readers use to request the books, and there was *no way* the volumes could be found by the normal retrieval process.

When the CMO staff turned to the D books, they uncovered 3,000 volumes with incorrect call numbers. When they checked the books labelled "DK" alone, comparing them against the basic shelflist trays, they uncovered 819 errors; 662 in the shelflist and 157 in labelling out of a total of 38,000 volumes checked. By the end of the year, the team had uncovered over 7,000 volumes with incorrect call numbers which, of course, were misshelved in the bookstacks. A large percentage of these were not even in the proper lettered class–much less carried the proper numbers.

**Right Numbers Can Be Nearly As Bad**

Speaking of numbers, you recall every book has its own single, discrete number on it. Even if the number is properly copied off the verso onto the appropriate cards and properly labelled on the spine, many of the numbers are getting so long it is a miracle anyone can shelve them properly–and an increasing proportion simply won't fit on the back of the book! How about PS 3515.E37Z584413 or JX 1977.A2/ECM/2344/6/–and then the number of the document HC 867.A231525b 1967 or PG 7158. S7365L54 1972!

**Physical Condition**

Many of the volumes have become so battered by heavy use that it is extraordinarily difficult to shelve them properly or retrieve them with accuracy. In June, in a careful study of 1,201 sequential volumes in Class F, the Reader Services Department found six books so brittle they had to be removed from the shelves, 31 in need of major repair, 31 requiring complete rebinding, 28 needing relabelling, and 73 requiring the replacement of the small label–a total of 169 or 14 percent. (Another 185 required other actions such as shelflist problems, assignment errors in records, invalid charges in the Central Charge File, etc.) Ultimately 29 percent of the 1,201 volumes required some professional action to make them useable in the catalog card-call slip retrieval system. If you extrapolate these numbers into the 10 million volumes on the shelves, you get some feel of the magnitude of the problem.

**Myth?**

How about the tradition that if you get a request slip returned to you marked N.O.S., half the time you can go to the shelves and find it sitting right where it belongs?

During a ten month period from August 1975 through May 1976, Loan Division staff had 5,063 call slips returned N.O.S. When the staff themselves went to the decks they found 1,270 in place–an over-all average of 25 percent. However, during this period they were finding progressively fewer! August 1975–33 percent were found right where they should have been, in November 1975 30 percent, February 1976 24 percent in place, April 1976 only 18 percent were actually there. The N.O.S. rate was not going down, but it was realer!

**Lost Volumes**

The collections are now almost 200 years old. During that period they have been used as heavily as any in the country. How many volumes are actually missing? We simply don't know. Since the majority of use falls on "recent" (last 25 years) volumes, demands roll away from the holes and are masked. It's been years since we could afford a formal inventory. The reference staff is concerned about never being able to find certain basic . . . classic . . . volumes, and this area must not be overlooked when we attack the problem.

**Attack The Problem**

Of course, this is what it is all about. None of the facts we've discussed the past three weeks are news to the specific group impacted. Only the over-all scene has not been commonly viewed. The problem has been that most of the affected areas are so overwhelmed with new material, new deposits, new call slips, new binding, new cards, new loans, new charge slips, etc., etc., that few people have had the time to turn around and face the flood. (I keep hearing Hamlet's "take arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them.")

But it is this concerted attack of literally dozens of different LC operational units which appears to be our only hope in making a real dent in the N.O.S. problem. We must correct some practices to be certain we do not continue the errors into the future. Then we must decide which actions are worth the cost of going back to repair certain errors of the past. Next month, I'll report some of the things which are already started–already making a difference. In the meantime, let me remind you of the people working on the action task force. These members are now meeting with the operational supervisors, discussing the basic policies which must be formally changed to reverse the problem. If you have *any* suggestions about how to cut down on any aspect of not-on-shelf–do please get them to one of the committee or to me: Dudley Ball, Reader Services Department; Jacquelyn Reamy, Descriptive Cataloging; Emmett Trainor, Collections Maintenance Office; Suanne Thamm, Labor Management Relations and Appeals Office; Liz Stroup, Congressional Research Service; or Beth Jenkins-Joffe, General Reference and Bibliography Division.

# APPENDIX II

## REPORTS ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS
### Brussels, Belgium, September 3-10, 1977

**[Editor's note: The following reports, to be printed in this, and future issues of the LC *Information Bulletin*, were submitted by Henriette Avram, Margaret Coughlan, Kurt Cylke, Nathan Einhorn, Virginia Haviland, Guy Marco, William Matheson, Joseph Price, Lucia R:ther, Walter Ristow, Mary Sauer, Robert Stevens, and William Welsh.]**

### PRE-SESSION SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

An open session on "The Impact of Computerized Systems and Networks in Resource Sharing of Libraries" organized by the UNESCO/IFLA Pre-Session Seminar and IFLA's Committee on Mechanization was held on September 3 at Antwerp University. The focus of the papers was on computerized resource sharing in the developing countries.

Frederick G. Kilgour described the activities of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). The mission of OCLC is not to computerize "classical librarianship" which, he said, is a failure. OCLC intends, not to do something *for* libraries, but *to* them. Mr. Kilgour cited a number of figures demonstrating substantial cost benefits to libraries using the OCLC system. He said that the OCLC network joins the libraries together in what amounts to the "national library."

A paper prepared by Henriette Avram, director of LC's Network Development Office, was presented by Lucia J. Rather. Mrs. Avram dealt with the efforts of the Library of Congress together with the Network Advisory Group to develop a program to bring the many disparate networking activities in the United States together into a harmonious working program. She described future projects sponsored by the Network Technical Architecture Group to link the computer systems of a limited number of libraries directly to the LC computer system and the work of the NCLIS/NBS Task Force on Computer Network Protocols to develop a standard applications protocol. She also described a project to develop a standard message format for query and response text and a new project (for which funds have been requested) to carry out studies needed for the detailed design of an authority control system. A final project mentioned was the compilation of a glossary of networking terms. This latter excited considerable interest among the librarians present, who are experiencing many problems in this area.

Stephen W. Massil of the University of London Library presented a paper on "The Background to Planning for Cooperative Use of MARC Tapes," which was aimed directly at the needs of the developing countries. He maintained that the shared use of MARC tapes could serve as a pilot project for libraries for the implementation of broader schemes of cooperation. Use of the tapes could basically be done at one of three levels; (1) use of printed or microform products prepared by the agencies preparing the tapes; (2) use of local computer systems to prepare printed or microform products; or (3) use of local systems to maintain the entire data base and prepare products as needed. The second and third levels are more difficult to achieve but would provide a developing country with valuable experience in working with computers. He pointed out a number of problems including the integration of existing catalog records with MARC records, the differences between the U.S. and U.K. MARC formats, the need to agree on standards, the difficulties in integrating automated and manual systems, etc. He emphasized that such projects would be successful only if library administrators faced up to the realities of costs, need for adequate administration and supervision, and in the case of working with other libraries, embraced the willingness to cooperate and compromise.

Lim Huck Tee, chief librarian of the Universiti Sains Malaysia spoke on "The Southeast Asian University Library Network (SAULNET): a Proposal and a Model for Resource Sharing in Asian Countries." He described the development of programs in the Malaysian library network including (1) a telex system to be installed next year, (2) a proposed shared cataloging system using MARC records, (3) establishment of a cooperative acquisitions program, (4) production of a national union catalog of serials, and (5) proposed cooperative use of computerized data bases. Mr. Lim indicated that the Malaysian experience might well serve as a model for the proposed SAULNET which will be composed of university libraries from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The final paper of the morning was presented by J. McRee Elrod, head of the Catalogue Divisions, University of British Columbia Library, on the subject, "A Practical Compromise Between the Card Catalogue and the Interactive On-line Computerized Catalogue for Local and Union Catalogue Purposes." He noted that the most effective way for libraries to make use of automated procedures is through the formation of cooperative groups or consortia. While the products of such efforts for the individual library may continue at present to be catalog cards, traditional card files are too expensive for continued use as union catalogs. Mr. Elrod recommended the use of register/index catalogs using computer-output-microform (COM) until such time as on-line computer catalogs are economically feasible in all instances.

Hwa-Wei Lee of the Colorado State University Libraries spoke on "Sharing Information Resources Through Computer-Assigned Systems and Networking." Mr. Lee noted that such systems are based on three interrelated components: (1) the creation and growth of machine-readable data bases capable of on-line, interactive searching from remote terminals; (2) the development of computerized library networks interconnecting libraries and computer facilities and data bases; and (3) the establishment of mission-oriented national and international information systems such as INIS (International Nuclear Information System), AGRIS (International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology), and DEVSIS (International Information System for the Development Science). While such development is likely to continue, he noted problem areas including the demand for improved document delivery service, the growing language problems faced by libraries and their users, the problems of international payment in "hard" currencies, and the very high expense of telecommunications costs, especially in the developing countries.

Nigel Cox, managing director of Oriel Computer Services Ltd., in his talk diverged considerably from his written paper on "Utilization of Resource by Library Housekeeping Systems," and challenged the assumptions of most of the other speakers. He questioned whether computer systems should be developed using existing standards since most standards were formulated before much experience existed in the library automation field. He especially attacked outmoded machine formats and cataloging rules and observed that the failures in the area of bibliographic systems had been more spectacular than the successes. He stated that consultants should be used with caution since many are in the market to sell a given product. Finally he questioned whether cooperation was in itself desirable, pointing out the difference between requiring cooperation and allowing it. He stated that the pressure for cooperation is generally political rather than practical. Not unnaturally, in the discussion period that followed, these views were questioned by librarians who are currently involved in cooperative library automation projects.

The last paper of the seminar was presented by Ke-Hong Park on "Resource Sharing in the Republic of Korea." Mr. Park indicated that most cooperation in Korea currently involved manual operations citing such efforts as union catalogs for foreign scientific journals, foreign publications, and medical journals. The first automated efforts were made by the Library of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST-L) in the area of serials control. A subsequent system was used to produce the *Union Catalogue for Monographs–Western Publications.* Development in the area of on-line systems is now in progress.

## 43RD IFLA COUNCIL MEETING (BUSINESS MEETING)

"We meet here for the first time under our new Constitution which we were fortunate enough to adopt unanimously during our session at Lausanne in 1976," said President Preben Kirkegaard, rector of the Royal School of Librarianship in Copenhagen, after welcoming all participants.

"During the past year our work has been guided by transitional measures, but today we shall act according to the new Statutes, i.e. by electing persons and groups to fill the functions in our new structure from which must spring the driving force for our creative and organizing work."

As Mr. Kirkegaard pointed out later, the outgoing Board represented the "Old IFLA," and so it was that the election of officers, the first to serve entirely in the "new" restructed IFLA, was the highlight of this Business Meeting. The results of the morning balloting were announced immediately after the luncheon break, with the following declared elected to the Executive Board:

Henry C. Campbell, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries.

Jean-Pierre Clavel, director of the Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire de Lausanne.

Else Granheim, head of the Norwegian Directorate for Public and School Libraries.

Ljudmila Gvishiani, director of the All-Union State

Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow.

Günther Pflug, general director of the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main.

Fraus Vanwijngaerden, the Congress coordinator for the Belgian Organizing Committee and chief of the Belgian International Exchange Service, extended official greetings to the Council meeting, which then turned its attention to the annual report of the treasurer, Günther Pflug, and a prolonged discussion of the membership increases he proposed. Mr. Campbell, the first vice president who presided for this portion of the meeting, agreed to recommend to the members of the new Executive Board that they review the changes proposed in the levies upon association members, at the request of the American library groups. The increases proposed for institutional members proved to be sufficiently controversial to result in their being put to a vote. By a show of hands, Council voted to increase the dues for institutions in developed countries from D.fl. 250 to D.fl. 300 (from approximately $100 to $120). The hand vote for increasing dues for institutions in developing countries from D.fl. 150 to D.fl. 200 ($60 to $80) was so close that a paper ballot had to be used to determine that the raise had been approved.

The annual report of the secretary general was summarized in *Progress Report July 1976/1977,* distributed at the meeting, as was the report of the chairman of the Provisional Professional Board, Dr. C. Reedijk, chief librarian of the Royal Library of the Netherlands. This latter board had accomplished, during the year, the reorganization of all IFLA units within the eight divisions which are listed below:

1. Division of General Research Libraries
2. Division of Special Libraries
3. Division of Libraries serving the General Public
4. Division of Bibliographic Control
5. Division of Collections and Services
6. Division of Management and Technology
7. Division of Education and Research
8. Division of Regional Activities

President Kirkegaard then announced three honorary awards. Gustav Hofmann, former director of the Bavarian State Library in Munich, was named an honorary president of IFLA, and Robert Vosper, professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Joachim Wieder, director of the library at the Technical University of Munich, were made honorary fellows of the organization. The Sevensma Prize was not awarded this year.

Hugo Corstius, of the Martinus Nijhoff book firm, was then introduced to announce the establishment of the Martinus Nijhoff Study Grant, in the amount of 10,000 Dutch guilders annually, to enable one teacher of library science from a developing country to study in Western Europe each year. The grant honors both IFLA's 50th anniversary and the 125th observance of the founding of the Nijhoff firm.

Adam Wysocki, of UNESCO, spoke on the general information program of that organization, and Helena Kolarova, of the Czechoslovakia Ministry of Culture and chairman of the local organizing committee for the 1978 meeting to be held in her country, described the facilities at Tatry-Strbské Pleso where the 44th Congress will take place from August 28-September 3, 1978. Invitations for future meetings were also received from Australia and the Philippines.

## ORIENTATION ON IFLA

Recognizing that individual representatives new to the IFLA organization would derive greater benefits from attendance at the annual conference if they were more knowledgeable of the Federation's programs and operations, an informal Orientation Session was conducted on September 4. Several officers and representatives of the Federation reviewed specific areas or activities of the organization, allowing ample time for questions and discussion by the participants.

Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary general of IFLA, provided a comprehensive report on the structure of the Federation and the organization of the annual conference. Questions from the floor pertaining to institutional membership, attendance at meetings, the registration process, and availability of papers were also discussed in considerable detail.

Representing the IFLA International Office for UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control), Dorothy Anderson presented a report on the history and current status of that program, outlining the role and responsibilities of the International Office in connection with the development and implementation of UBC. Of particular note were a progress report on the ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) program and an informative briefing on the purpose and function of the forthcoming International Congress on National Bibliography, held in Paris immediately following the IFLA annual conference.

The concept of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) as an emerging area of interest for IFLA was described by Maurice Line of the British Library Lending Division. He noted that as a natural and very necessary corollary to Universal Bibliographic Con-

trol, UAP would be a concept requiring the attention of many offices and sections within IFLA, and that the 1978 annual conference in Czechoslovakia would concentrate on the development of this program.

Joseph Soosai, chief librarian of the Rubber Research Institute in Malaysia reported on the structure, function and activities of the IFLA Division of Regional Activities. As a unit within the Federation that is oriented towards the requirements of developing nations, it was noted that many of the division's programs are specifically designed to meet the special interests of Third World countries.

## OPENING OF THE CONGRESS

The 1977 World Congress of Librarians, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty King Baudouin of Belgium, opened on Monday, September 5 at 10 a.m. in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels.

Preben Kirkegaard, president of IFLA, welcomed the distinguished guests and the more than 1,600 participants. Mr. Kirkegaard expressed his gratitude to the "distinguished personalities and world-famous people within the domains of art, science, politics, administration, and international cooperation who have agreed to give their time and interest to greet this anniversary congress of libraries and librarians, or to evaluate and discuss the tasks of libraries and the work of librarians during the rest of this week under the theme of the Congress–Libraries For All: One World of Information, Culture and Learning.

P. Goret, chairman of the Belgian Organizing Committee, next spoke briefly and introduced L. Tindemans, Prime Minister of Belgium, who focused upon "the open nature of this country, which historians have called an 'in between' because from time immemorial this country has been a living and tangible link between the Germanic and the Latin world." He noted that "our country is one of real humanistic tradition. We share with our northern neighbours the glory of Erasmus. He was born in Rotterdam, but he praised the Brabant region in which you find yourselves today. He also had most praising words for his friends the printers, the Fleming Thierry Martens of Aalst and the Italian Adus Manutius of Venice, while, on the other hand, criticizing without any mercy those printers who left too many mistakes in their texts. Printers, books and libraries are closely related. This shows today again in a very special way."

Mr. Tindemans next stated that the IFLA meeting "implies also a deep understanding of contrasting mentalities, as for instance the reformed one of the Atlantic community which has very often been equated with the democratic world, and the idea of a centralized state system which is characteristic of our southern neighbours and beyond. The antinomies in Belgium which have gained worldwide attention in the press are certainly part of the picture, but I would say a part only. Another one is that the living standard here is among the highest in the world and that we owe it to an highly active population and that above all we benefit from an all pervading feeling of well being."

He concluded by indicating that he welcomed "the delegates from Eastern Europe, from the United States and the Western hemisphere, from Asia and from Africa." He said "Belgium is open to the world and my last words will simply be that all of you–whatever your creed, whatever your religion, whatever your language–should feel at home here."

Robert Vosper, U.S.A., chairman of the Program Planning Committee, introduced General Andrian G. Nikolayev, pilot cosmonaut of the U.S.S.R. who represented his wife V. V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova who was prevented from attending by illness. General Nikolayev noted that "It is significant that the 50th anniversary of IFLA is marked at the period of international detente and development of many-sided and mutually beneficial cooperation of states with different social systems. A tangible contribution to the development of changes in the international situation, favourable for the cause of peace and social progress, is being made by the Soviet Union which is successfully fulfilling the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of nations, advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress." He touched many in the audience when remarking that "mastering space is unthinkable without books and libraries." The first cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, often remarked, said General Nikolayev, that books by "Verne, Tolstoy, Puskin and Jack London inspired his early years." In conclusion General Nikolayev stated that "workers of the library world cannot keep aloof from urgent problems of the present, for the ideas of peace and social progress are as dear and clear to them as they are to any progressive-minded person."

Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, U.S.A., speaking as an historian who now presides over a national library, noted that librarians have "kept house" for historians and have lived intimately with historians for some time. Alluding to Soviet and American space exploration, Mr. Boorstin commented that the "book remains the only vehicle across the centuries" and may be considered a

"chronological cosmonaut."

Mr. Boorstin warned librarians against what he termed the "Displacive Fallacy"—that television would replace books, that computers would replace people. "The general rule on history is that a new technology does not displace, but rather transforms" older technologies, he said. Librarians must be wary of this fallacy and must learn to be both "media mediators" and "lovers of books but not bookish." Mr. Boorstin said librarians can help society "escape from centralized communication by enlarging human conscience." Librarians can serve as "guides and therapists" and as "public accountants of intellectual life."

C. N. Parkinson, U.K., presented a lengthy paper filled with serious comments offered in a light vein. He developed a new "law" which was expressed as "nonsense expands to fill the space available."

Joyce Robinson, programme director, Jamal Foundation, Jamaica, W. I., substituted for R. Chiscupa, Minister of State, Ministry of Mines and Industry, Lusaka, Zambia. She offered a moving address directed to the point that books must be available to everyone.

H. Liebaers, past president of IFLA and Grand Marshall of the Court, Belgium, introduced both A. M. M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, and Robert Fenaux, secretary general, Union of International Associations.

Mr. Fenaux closed the official opening of the IFLA Congress by indicating: "Whether we are librarians, documentalists or associationists, we all share the same problems, we all thirst for fundamental liberties, for intellectual freedom and for the right of individuals to form associations in the pursuit of their interests—without hindrance. All of us have the same calling and we think, along with the poet, that the limits of the mind are our only boundaries.

"... And who knows? Since the transmission of information, culture and knowledge is performed in a new fashion, in the future—this "Future" about which Robert Caillois will talk at the end of the congress—you might be made to adopt a different name, unless you believe that there is a permanent guardian for all things, which would bring you back to the alpha and omega of *the Bible*, the inspired book."

## THEME MEETINGS

A series of program meetings were included in the IFLA program for librarians to meet with their users and colleagues. Reports on four of these sessions follow:

The theme meeting on September 5, devoted to the topic, The Book World, was the first of the sessions. C. P. Snow delivered the keynote speech and four panel members challenged or further developed his remarks. The title of Lord Snow's talk—"The Future of the Printed Word"—announced a big theme and he told his audience almost immediately that there were shadows on the road. By means of a parable he demonstrated to his listeners that TV has taken over as our major means of communication and that the spread of TV is the greatest revolution in human interchange since the invention of printing. And yet TV—in particular British TV—can be quite good. Perhaps to save the printed word it would be better if it were really bad. Still, if we are to preserve the reflective intelligence, there can be no substitute for the printed word. Through paperbacks the writer today can reach a larger public in numbers than anyone in the past, but his message is one of so many bombarding this public that is has little impact. Lord Snow said he sometimes thinks the rational soul of man has had its day. In today's culture a week is a very long time. In all this flux there is still a point of permanence—the printed world, the collective record of human experience. Books don't fade like last night's show.

Lord Snow then addressed a topic which turned out to be the one most of the panelists chose to develop—the public lending right. In his view writers don't have a "right," in any legal sense, to get something back from loans of their books in libraries. Rather than charging individuals—which in England would be unacceptable—the state could make a contribution in relation to a writer's sales to libraries. Statistical processes would permit figures to be extrapolated from a small sample.

Lord Snow returned to the subject of TV, observing that it has provided a new lease on life for certain works of literature. Henry James' novels have been viewed by more people in one evening than have read his books in the last 100 years. What would a writer choose? This gigantic audience, whose memory fades shortly, or the trickle of readers who keep his books in the literary collective memory? To Lord Snow immortality is a long time. He doubts that any living writer will be read as living literature in 500 years. Librarians are the guardians of the printed word, a part of the collective memory of the species. Though the printed word may have a life of its own, the librarian has a responsibility constantly to keep a watchful eye on its welfare.

When the four panelists—E. Haslund, novelist and

dramatist from Norway; A. Sjögren, Swedish publisher; A. Bredsdorff, Danish library inspector; and F. Baudin, Belgian book designer—had concluded their remarks, C. Reedijk, the chairman of the session, commented on their general agreement with Lord Snow. Though the suggestions for mechanisms to implement the public lending right might differ, they supported the writer's right to be paid for his work.

At the close of the program Mr. Sjögren presented the International Book Award for 1977 to J. Behrstock, long time UNESCO employee, for his tireless efforts to build up publishing in the developing countries.

The theme meeting on Government Law and Politics held on the morning of September 6 was chaired by Erik Spicer, parliamentary librarian of Canada. In introducing the keynote speaker, Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr. L. Lamoureux, ambassador of Canada to Belgium and Luxembourg, noted that his Excellency had pursued a distinguished multifaceted career as grammarian and linguist, as teacher, as politician and head of state, and as an internationally recognized poet. These talents and abilities were clearly reflected in President Senghor's address, noteworthy for its clarity and precision, for its feeling for the importance of education, for its practicality and for its sense of common humanity.

While addressing himself primarily to the need for libraries in the Third World and especially in Senegal, President Senghor stated that the problems and difficulties in establishing a community library in France, for example, were exactly like those encountered in his own country, that even in the developed countries not all citizens and communities are provided with good library service, and that there is a universal problem of budget priorities with a higher importance assigned generally to military affairs than to education and libraries. For the developing countries faced with the task of catching up with the deficiencies of the colonial and neo-colonial periods the difficulties are intensified by the changes in rate of monetary exchange responsible for an annual decline of 10 percent in purchasing power since 1973. All of these factors coupled with a shortage of local publishers and the costly process of book importation and distribution make it extremely difficult for countries of the Third World to expand their educational systems including library services.

To improve the situation in Senegal, military expenditures have been limited to 15 percent of the national budget while 30 percent of the budget is dedicated to education, including libraries, archives and museums. These institutions have the duty not only to collect and preserve the cultural heritage of the nation, including the audiovisual preservation of oral tradition so important as a means of transmitting morals and wisdom in African countries, but the duty to communicate and interpret knowledge as well. Since not all communities can be provided with their own libraries for many years to come, a system of regional centers using bookmobiles is planned.

A bibliography of books about Senegal published since the 15th century is available and a large number of the works listed are already in libraries in Senegal. The remaining printed works can be acquired gradually over the years. Manuscripts that should constitute the national archives are a different matter. The French, English, and Dutch occupiers of Senegal carried away many administrative and historical documents and books. President Senghor proposes as a "dynamic compromise" that the former colonial powers provide photocopies of these works.

A great thirst for reading and culture exists in Senegal. This thirst can be quenched only be expanding library services, by improvements in the mechanisms for importing books into Francophone Africa and by the use of the media to diffuse learning and knowledge.

A panel composed of Wolfgang Dietz, director of the Bundestage Library, Federal Republic of Germany, L. Reczei, professor of law, University of Budapest, and Guy Sylvestre, National Librarian of Canada, commented on President Senghor's address. The panel was in agreement that the financial situation for libraries in the developed countries is grave and in the developing countries almost impossible, that as the parliaments of the world make more and more use of libraries the legislators become more sympathetic to the budget needs of libraries, and that IFLA and UNESCO have done much already to help solve the problems of libraries and still have much more to do.

The theme meeting on Business, Commerce and industry held September 8, consisted of a keynote address and three reactor papers.

Robert Triffin of Yale University spoke on "Reshaping the International Monetary Order." The principal points which emerged were that the world problems of inflation and recession are due to the lack of a suitable structure for handling international monetary questions and that although national and

international policies are sound, there is no suitable institution for the implementation of them. The structure must be independent of gold reserves and of the currency vagaries in individual countries. In such a structure, "special drawing rights" would substitute for gold and reserve currencies as the principal reserve assets of the system.

There were three respondents to the presentation. I. Olivera of the Escuela de Administracion de Negocios, Lima spoke of efforts in Latin America—through the Latin American Economic System—to correct international imbalances. National information systems are also developing, and an inter-american network of commercial information has become operative. Fred Kilgour of the Ohio College Library Center related some of Mr. Triffin's points to library matters. Library unit costs in the U.S. are rising seven times faster than the consumer price index; the discrepancy is even higher in U.K. All problems of finance are complicated by lack of reliable and timely information. National networks for information are basic to solution of such problems; some countries have made great progress in constructing national networks (e.g. Sweden, Canada, U.S.), and others are deep in planning (e.g. Denmark, Italy, France, U.K.). Bureaucracy and vested interests are the major obstacles to information flow. K. Ruokonen (Helsinki School of Economics Library) concentrated on difficulties of the user who needs access to modern information banks. User education is needed, but it must await a thorough analysis of user research. Preliminary conclusions of user studies indicate that business men make relatively little use of library resources aside from what is right at hand in home or office. The Sheffield University Center for User Studies is leading the exploration of this research field.

The theme meeting on Science and Technology on September 9 followed the format of a keynote speech with panel reactions. V. V. Menner, chief of the Stratigraphical Laboratory at the Institute of Geology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, could not be present and his paper on Libraries and Scientific and Technical Progress was delivered by Mrs. I. Gvishiani, director of the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow. In his paper, Mr. Menner commented on the opportunities for mankind possible through scientific and technological progress and stressed the importance of both applied and fundamental theoretical research. He quoted Brezhnev as saying that the high-tide torrent of scientific and technical progress would exhaust itself if not constantly nourished by fundamental research. He reported that between 1970 and 1975, the number of scientific institutions had grown from 5,182 to 5,327, the number of scientific workers from 927,000 to 1,223,000, and overall expenses on scientific research work from 11,700 million roubles to 17,500 million roubles a year.

Mr. Mennen announced that, at present, the U.S.S.R. has established and is actively developing a network of libraries oriented towards meeting the information needs of science and production. He reported that the U.S.S.R. has about 64,000 scientific libraries of all kinds whose collections amount to 1,700 million items of printed matter. In the U.S.S.R., the libraries of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences figure prominently in provision of information services to the sciences. The activities of these libraries are not confined to serving the specific needs of these institutions, however; widely represented among their clientele are workers of other scientific research institutes and institutions of higher education. Mr. Menner noted that a significant feature of Soviet scientific libraries is that representatives of scientific and production establishments take an active part in their guidance.

Mr. Menner reported that, at present, satisfaction of information needs of science and production has risen to a higher level due to the formation of the state system of scientific and technical information. This system includes about 200 specialized institutes in various fields and some 10,000 divisions located directly on site with research institutes. He remarked that a recent survey showed, however, that the establishment and development of this system does not reduce the scale of the use of libraries.

Mr. Menner concluded then, that scientific and technical progress brings about accelerated integration of individual information institutions of various departments into common regional and sectional reference-information collections.

The first reactor panelist, J. Pierre de Loof, chief engineer of the Department of Applied Research in Hydrodynamics, Bertin and Cie, Plasir, France, focused specifically on three themes: the dilema of specialization versus generalization; the abundance of scientific literature exacerbating the problem of delivery of information, and; the exploration of possible ways to ensure availability of scientific and technical information through means other than publication. Other panel speakers included an academic librarian from Nigeria and J. S. Soosai, librarian of the Rubber Research Institute in Kuala

Lumpur, Malaysia.

The chairman of the meeting, Madame I. Wesley Tanaskovie of the University of Beograd, Yugoslavia, standing in for the original chairman, Dr. Harry Hookway of the British Library, closed the session with her own reactions as an originally invited panelist. Speaking from the user's perspective, Madame Tanaskovie said that whenever users come to the library they are more interested in the rapid delivery of the information, not in the way it is done, that providing access to the printed word does not complete the task of the library—it should direct users to new documentary sources (i.e., addresses of knowledgeable people, etc.) as well—and that librarians could help tremendously by seeking facts (numerical or observation data), from informal sources, on behalf of the researcher in order to save the researcher time.

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